

DETECTIVE WITH THE CAMERA

HOW PHOTOGRAPHY COMES TO THE AID OF JUSTICE—THE FINGER PRINT SYSTEM—CONCERNING WILLS.

An interesting development in the application of photography to the elucidation of criminal mysteries has been recently reported. In the case of a man accused of the murder of a woman, the question arose whether there were stains of blood on the accused man's clothes. A photographer entering the witness box, showed to the magistrate some colored photographs of various articles of clothing that it was stated had been worn by the accused man. The photographs exhibited ruddy stains on the clothes, and the photographer averred that these were stains of blood. He had, he explained, passed a fine jet of oxygen gas under considerable pressure over certain dark stains, hardly observable by the naked eye, on the clothes. Under the gas the stains became ruddy. He had then photographed them by the new color process.

SECRETS REVEALED.

How far such evidence may be considered satisfactory when subjected to judicial criticism in a criminal court, of course, remains a question, but the incident recalls to the student of criminal detection the extraordinary manner in which photography has in recent years come to the aid of the investigators of crime. In certain directions the eye of the camera has proved a terrible detective. With the aid of magnifying lenses it has revealed terrible secrets that otherwise would have undoubtedly been hidden from the keenest eye.

A JUST SENTENCE.

Strangely enough, the first case in which microphotography is recorded is playing a part in medical jurisprudence was a trial in which the accused person was himself a medical man. The prisoner was a doctor who had established himself in practice by a tour in the south of France. He was going well with him when suddenly, there appeared in the same place a rival doctor who in a short time succeeded in displacing him from a large share of the public's patronage. One day the newcomer received a mysterious present of game. He looked upon the birds as the testimony of some patient's gratitude. The result proved that the present had originated from some person actuated by no such agreeable motives. The doctor's wife having partaken of the birds, was taken ill, and for a time lay at death's door. The birds had been poisoned. An analytical expert to whom they were submitted, having subjected them to an examination, produced in court photographs of the isolated crystals of atropine he had succeeded in discovering in the prisoner's receiving eight years at the travaux forces.

THE EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

The first case in which photographs of magnified blood corpuscles were produced for the purpose of differentiating between human blood and that of various animals was that of a man accused of murder and tried before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The question was whether the stains upon a knife, with which it was averred the prisoner had murdered his victim, were the stains of human blood. An expert declared he had no doubt about it. Microphotography showed that there was a distinct difference between the sizes of the corpuscles of human blood and that of different animals. But microphotography had not at that time established its reliability as it has since, and the lord chief justice seems to have looked at it with some suspicion. The witness, he said, "had shown them the marvelous powers of the modern microscope. At the same time, admitting the great advantage of science, they were speculating upon things almost beyond perception, and he would advise the jury not to convict on this scientific speculation alone."

THE FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM.

It is largely owing to the camera that the finger-print identification seems to some people so marvellous as to be incredible. Criminals, however, have come to recognize its infallibility. In a case a short time ago in which the chief evidence against a prisoner was an enlarged photograph of three finger-prints discovered on a glass which the perpetrator of the crime had touched, the prisoner stoutly declared that there "must be some mistake." The finger-print expert, however, pointed out to him and the court no fewer than twenty-three distinct points of similarity between the photograph of the prints on the glass and the enlarged photograph of the prisoner's fingers in the Scotland Yard album. So satisfactory—or, at least, so convincing—did this evidence appear to the prisoner that he confessed there was no course open to him that he could see but "to throw up the sponge and plead guilty."

FORGERY.

The late Robert Pinkerton, the celebrated American detective, declared that photography had almost been the ruin of the professional forger. It has filled his path with thorns. Microphotography reveals any tampering with the surface of paper or parchment in the most astounding fashion. The deadly eye of the camera searches out otherwise invisible things. When enlarged photographs were made of the forged documents, manufactured by Piggott, the accuser of John Stewart Parnell, the manner in which the forgeries had been concocted was perfectly plain. The letters had been laboriously traced by letters by letters from real writing in the hand of Parnell. The photographs showed the pencil marks below the ink—the trembling of the hand in applying the ink over the pencil.

An immense number of the forgeries of olden times consisted in imitating certain words in an original document with acids and substituting others in the space they had occupied. No acid will, however, so effectively obliterate writing that the eye of the camera will not bring it to light, while it will also detect the action of the acid on the paper.

CONCERNING WILLS.

Then what about the links in which the original document and the forgery have been written? By means of the color sensitive plate a marvellous difference will probably be shown between

tween them. In a case some time ago the word "may" in a document had been altered. Both the words had, to the naked eye, been written in the same ordinary black ink. A color sensitive plate revealed that the alteration in the document was in an entirely different fluid. The inference that it had not been made by the writer of the document was irresistible. Differences in ink have led to the conviction of many a criminal. One of the most damning pieces of evidence against a murderer a short time back was a will he produced. It was the will of a dead woman, and the question was whether it was a forgery. It was shown that the alleged will and the signature of the woman to it were in one ink, but the signatures of the witnesses to the will were each in different ink. How could anyone believe, in the face of that fact, that all those signatures were appended at the same time?

A POPULAR DELUSION.

There is one popular delusion with regard to the possibilities of the camera in the detection of crime that is cherished by some people. It is widely believed that the victim of a murderer may retain on the retina of his eye or her eye the portrait of the assassin, and that a photograph of dead person's eye may reveal the culprit's picture. At the time of the Merstham Tunnel mystery many people suggested that the police were lax in not taking photographs of the eyes of the victim, Miss Money. It seems almost a pity to shake a belief which has been found so useful by the writers of sensational novels, but the truth must be told. The camera, great as are its powers, cannot achieve this feat. It is true that Professor Kuehne, of Heidelberg, and Professor Boll, of Vienna, managed, working with most elaborate precautions, to secure some retained on the retina of a rabbit. But this result was attained by artificial scientific conditions as could never obtain save in the laboratory of the experimentalist.—T. P. Weekly, London, Eng.

SEEKING FOR SNAKE VENOM

TWO DOCTORS BUSY AT AN ODD WORK IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAINS.

For the purpose of extracting poison from the fangs of snakes and using it in experiments to find an antivenom for malignant fevers, Dr. Walter M. Atkinson and his assistant, Dr. J. L. Engle, of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France, are hunting snakes. The search is for copperheads and rattlesnakes exclusively, and the poison obtained from their fangs is used in the experiments at the laboratory in Lille.

The first step is, of course, the catching of the snake alive. This is done by means of a snare of fine silver wire as flexible as a thread. This wire, one end of which is made into a slip noose, is attached to the end of a stick some four or five feet in length, and when a snake is found this noose is slipped over its head and the slightest pressure of the snake will draw it tight. In this manner it is often carried until the cage is reached.

When a sufficient number of reptiles have been secured the extraction of the venom is the next step. This has of necessity to be done with extreme care. A thin glass funnel three inches in diameter is secured to the mouth of the snake by stretching a piece of wide mesh gauze, fastened in place by a rubber band. The end of the funnel is inserted in a sterilized, frosted glass tube about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and about three inches long. The funnel and the tube are held by a long pair of forceps. The case containing the snakes has a small opening in it. When this is opened they will try to make their escape, and as they do so they are grasped just back of the head.

Snake and gauze-covered funnel are gradually brought nearer and nearer until the snake's head is at the mouth of the funnel, when a slight, quick pressure of the doctor's hand angers the reptile and it strikes the first object in view and sinks its fangs into the meshes of the gauze.

Two drops of venom are all that are extracted each time, but the same snake is used time and time again.

With these two drops of poison clinging to the gauze the first gleaming of the venom is secured. A slight tap upon the gauze causes the venom to drop into the funnel, and from there into the sterilized tube. Great care is exercised to keep everything clean and the operation sterile. When the tube is full it is hermetically sealed.

The commercial value of the venom is \$30,000 a pound, or \$200 an ounce. Dr. Atkinson expects to secure about \$3,000 worth from his summer's work.

While the use of venom secured from reptiles as an antidote and antivenom is not new, its use as an antivenom for malignant fevers is. Dr. Atkinson carries a set of surgical instruments with him whenever he is out hunting snakes, and his method of treating a snake bite is very interesting.

Should he be bitten on the end of a finger, the most probable place in handling them, a common rubber band such as is used in every office is twisted tightly about the finger near the hand. When the circulation has thus been shut off, the band is gradually worked forward until the blood is all forced into the tip of the finger. Then with a sharp lancet an incision is made in the flesh from the first joint to the tip of the finger, and the blood spurts out and carries the poison with it.

After the blood and venom have been removed from the incised finger, a hypodermic injection of potassium permanganate is made in the finger, and as a last resort strychnine is administered in tablet form.

KING EDWARD A BUSY MAN

BUT THE KAISER SPENDS MORE TIME THAN HE DOES IN DRESSING.

Even Theodore the much occupied is a person of leisure compared with Edward VII. The London correspondent of Town and Country reports the King's querulous state of mind. "The King's engagements do not warrant him in the disposal of a single hour before September." And the note was written early in June.

Edwards puts in more time at real work than the Emperor of Germany does, for fully a quarter of the Emperor's time is occupied in his dressing room. The King seldom changes his clothes more than three times a day, morning, afternoon and evening, whereas the Kaiser has become a veritable Frogl in the manner of donning and doffing his costumes.

The first thing in the morning he is in the greenish riding costume of a German jager. A hard frock of riding brings him back to his bath, from which he comes adorned in a plain morning costume made for business purposes. An hour or two in this monotonous garb fully satisfies him, or for something more elaborate, and if there is no reception on he appears in the undress uniform of the Guards.

This carries him until luncheon time, after which there are some three hundred uniforms to select from, and as the Kaiser usually has two or three functions of some sort to perform he makes use of his vast wardrobe regularly and in proper rotation. It is in the evening that the Kaiser is less brilliant.

He makes but a poor show in evening dress; in fact, as a civilian he is not a success. His frock coats, according to the discerning editor of the Tatler and Cutler, a sartorial expert, hang loosely and in a most undistinguished manner, and his evening dress waistcoats are things only to be worn by German rentiers and French mayors.

There is only one fortress during all these years that King Edward has not been able to capture, and that is the stern determination of public opinion to resist with all its might the encroachment of the tall white hair. Every year or two, as King and Prince of Wales he has endeavored to lead the nation into the realms of white hair, but this is the one thing wherein people will not follow their sovereign.

THE ART OF COMPLIMENT.

All people enjoy being complimented, though many say they do not. There is no conceivable subject on which people do not take pleasure in a well-turned compliment. They like one of their good looks, their wit, or grace, the books they have written, their touch on the piano, the puddings or pies they make, their oables, their sermons, their everything.

To study the art of complimenting one needs only to familiarize himself with recorded instances of those who have been past masters in the way of doing it both sincerely and delightfully.

When, for example, Sir Joshua Reynolds was painting the portrait of Mrs. Billington (an entrancing singer in her day) in the character of St. Cecilia listening to the celestial music on high, she took with her the great composer Haydn and showed him the picture. "It is like," said Haydn, "but there is a strange mistake." "What is that?" hastily asked Reynolds. "You have painted her listening to the angels, you ought to have painted her listening to her." "Mrs. Billington sprang up and threw her arms around my neck," added Haydn.—Boston Herald.

Rapid extermination of sea lions on the Channel Islands, Cal., is threatened.

IF you are tired of porridge and other "Breakfast Foods"—Try

KORFINKS

the only flaked corn food that is malted. The choicest white flint corn blended with life-giving barley malt. Delicious in flavor, crisp, tasty, nourishing. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream. Your grocer sells it. The only Malted Corn Flakes

Good Looks in Hot Weather

HINTS FOR THOSE WHO WOULD KEEP COOL AND PRETTY.

The Tepid Bath and the Cologne Spray a Good Starter—Art in Carving for the Hair—Sleeping in a Perfumed Room—Rouge More Noticeable in the Heat.

The hot weather girl, properly speaking, is the girl who understands the hot weather, and how to take care of herself in it. She is the hot weather girl because she thrives in the hot days and looks pretty in spite of them.

The hot weather girl keeps cool. She is never moist, never fussed, never hurried, never overheated, never tanning, and never out of condition. In appearance she is cool, and if you were to ask her how she enjoyed the heat she would reply that the day had not seemed hot to her.

The pretty hot weather girl begins the day with a tepid bath. If she is where she cannot get a bathtub to herself she will take a tepid sponge bath, following it with a spraying of eau de Cologne. Nothing so cools the body as a spray of cologne water. No matter how strenuous the heat the effect of that spraying with cologne will remain as a cooling memory.

The ideal beauty bath for a very hot morning is a tepid spray bath taken from a bathroom hose. It is a sort of shower bath, though one need not necessarily wet the hair. Then comes the alcohol spray and one feels cool.

At night the girl who wants to look pretty, even during the dog days, will spray her face with very hot water, which she will use liberally. A small bath spray can be attached to the warm water faucet and with its aid the girl can spray her face until the flesh tingles. No matter how hot the night this will cool the skin. Then comes the liberal application of a good face cream. Then, finally, when the girl has taken off all superfluous cream with a bit of flannel she is ready to go to bed.

Even the matter of her sleeping is an art. She will make sure that she will want to sleep soundly, and without discomfort. The girl who sleeps as though she were suffocating with the heat will wake the next morning with tired lines in her face and with a headache. The sheets and pillow cases should be kept in lavender, and on very stilling nights the strong scent of the sheets, those that have lain directly upon the lavender pads, should be brought out and spread upon the bed.

The next thing is the perfuming of the room, and this can be done in one of a dozen delicate ways. If the room were the bedroom of a queen or of a woman of millions there would be hung in it the perfumed sheeting which is used by those who do not care how much money they spend. The sheeting, which is really only an ordinary linen sheet cut in half, is saturated with water. It is then spread over a line in the middle of the room and some agreeable perfume is sprinkled upon it. The odor depends upon individual preference and upon one's peculiarities. Lavender is for nerves; violets will soothe a headache that comes from being tired, while rose is for those who like strong odors and who are suffering from the heat.

If the bedchamber of a woman who is desirous of looking her best next day and who did not care what it cost to be pretty, there was hung a big wet cloth saturated not only with water but with sprayed with violet perfume. An electric fan was placed so that it played directly upon the moist cloth. The result was a calm, cool atmosphere.

There is an apartment house in New York which has what is known as a cold storage. In each apartment there is a kitchen which is supplied with a refrigerator. Inside the refrigerator it is always ice cold. A coil of pipes is covered with perpetual frost. The owner of one of the apartments opens the refrigerator door on a very hot night and sets an electric fan in front of it. In a short time the air of the whole apartment is cooled.

The pretty girl does not use rouge in the summer time. She knows that it will show upon her complexion, and to look painted is bad at any time of year, but particularly in hot weather. But when it comes to powder she uses a great deal of it and rubs it well in. So her skin is fine, smooth and soft by cold cream at night and powder in the morning.

The girl who keeps her beauty in spite of the heat is careful of her hair. She knows that stringy hair is unbecoming, so she arranges to have her hair as prettily fluffed as possible. There are girls who can brush the hair until it is light and soft and shiny. It is then thrown over a pompadour and fixed, neatly with some pins, and, behold, it is arranged for the day.

The girl whose hair requires more treatment should wash it once a month. Between times it should be combed and shaken. Five minutes a day will sufficiently air the roots of the hair, but one must also brush the hair to make it glossy and to preserve its texture. It is best all through the hot weather to wear the hair as loosely coiled as possible, and the wise girl who also aspires to be pretty will make it a habit to brush her hair down her back for half of the day at least. At night she can wave it, dress it high, decorate it with fancy pins and curl it in front. It will preserve its curl and its shape. It has been restored by the sensible way it has been treated.

The girl who wants to keep cool and pretty will observe another hair rule. She will comb her hair with a big comb whose teeth are dull, a comb which will not rasp the scalp. There is economy in using a cheap, sharp comb. It will ruin the hair in the end. It also heats the head and makes one feel hot all day.

Hurry and worry are both fatal to the beauty of the hot weather girl, who she will have none of either of them. Hurry is a thing which she can banish by planning properly, while worry is a thing she has long since outgrown. There is no need of hurrying and no sense in worrying.

The clothing should be as light as possible in summer. The pretty girl inclines to white because it makes her feel cooler. Blue is also a cool color, but pink is exciting to the nerves. Green is tranquillizing, and violet soothes the eyes; but it is white that acts best upon the temperament; its slight makes one cool.

HOW SNAKES HATCH EGGS

TIP ON THE YOUNG REPTILE'S SNUOT WITH WHICH IT BREAKS ITS WAY OUT.

Because of the popular aversion to the serpent family there is a surprising amount of ignorance about even the simplest of the snakes. The Scientific American. It is doubtful if many correct answers could be given to the question whether snakes lay eggs or bear their young alive. As a matter of fact, some species are viviparous and other oviparous. Most of the poisonous snakes, as well as many of our harmless varieties, The European ring snake is closely allied to our common water snake, and goes by the name of Tropidonotus. It is a viviparous snake, and its young are born with their eyes open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his arm, and coil itself contentedly on his arm.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of their snout, known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly before hatching the egg tooth is lost.

Cowan's Cake Icings

are so perfect a child can ice a cake in three minutes.

Chocolate, Pearl Pink, Lemon, Orange, White, Maple, Almond, and Coconut Cream.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

Always, Everywhere in Canada, ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

Eddy's Matches have hailed from Hull since 1851—and these 57 years of constant betterment have resulted in Eddy's Matches reaching a height of perfection attained by No Others. Sold and used everywhere in Canada.

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 426 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

Money to Loan

on Mortgages of Real Estate at Current Rates

All Business Strictly Confidential

Liberal Terms of Repayment

Loans Completed Quickly

Expenses Moderate

Full information gladly given

Huron & Erie

Loan and Savings Co., London, Ont.

My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You.

Dear Mrs. F. E. Currah, I feel so very much better after using the ten days' treatment of Orange Lily. You were kind enough to send that which will require no further treatment. I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. Similar letters to the above are not infrequently received, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the free trial treatment, in order to effect a complete cure; but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, it is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for ten days' treatment absolutely free to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 15k-t

Aluminum, All Grades, Lowest Prices

THE CANADA METAL CO., LIMITED, WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Whirling Spray. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses, soothes, and refreshes. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL Whirling Spray, he will accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—free. It gives full particulars and directions in relation to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

"Silver Plate that Wears" FINE TABLE CUTLERY. Knives, forks, spoons, etc.—the best made—are identified by the famous trade mark "1847 ROGERS BROS." This name has three score years' reputation for beauty, finish, style and quality. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. The mark on candleholders, fern dishes, pitchers, vases, etc., should be MERIDEN BRISTOL CO.

which will go to relieve sufferers in Kishinev, will be built by the Hebrews of Chicago.

A Jewish theatre, the proceeds from